1: Lee H-5 (no date) 1949 EE1 Bulgaria EE1
Yugoslavia

becoming premier in October, 1919, Stambolisky's first task was that of signing the peace terms drawn up by the victorious Allies.

The Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919, reduced Bulgaria to a smaller area than it had held before the First Balkan War of 1912 and imposed new burdens. Bulgaria lost the Aegean coast (Western Thrace) to Greece, southern Dobruja to Romania, and strips of land on the west to Yugoslavia. The army was limited to a total of 20,000. Reparations amounting to $450,000,000 were to be paid in thirty-seven years, beginning in 1921. The existence of Bulgarian minorities in all the neighboring states furnished a basis for revisionism which steadily grew, particularly after the rise of fascism throughout Europe in the thirties.[2] The provision for an exchange of populations with Greece greatly heightened the volume of refugees who streamed into Bulgaria, adding to the political ferment and economic burdens of the country. In these and other ways, the settlement exacerbated conditions under which radicalism throve.

Stambolisky won a commanding position in the parliamentary elections of March, 1920, and proceeded to ride roughshod over both the middle class and conservative parties on the right and the Communists on the left. He instituted a number of reforms, including a land law designed to break up the crown lands and larger estates, the imposition of a heavy income tax, and the establishment of a compulsory labor service which in the first four years of operation secured the equivalent of five million wage days of work for the Ministries of Public Works and Railways. In foreign policy he sought to fulfill the treaties and to effect a reconciliation with Yugoslavia among whose Communist and Agrarian parties his concepts of Slavic federation found support. His dictatorial methods, however, won him enemies on all sides, not least among them being the Macedonians who opposed his policy of rapprochement with Yugoslavia. In June, 1923, he was overthrown by a *coup d'état* organized by a group of intellectuals, led by Professor Tsankov, and the League of Army Reserve Officers, among whom Colonels Velchev and Georgiev were leaders. A few days later Stambolisky was assassinated.

Following the Stambolisky regime, the Tsankov government (1923-26) represented a swing to the right. "Communist" insurrections and violence were suppressed with great severity. The increased activity of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) caused difficulties at home and abroad, although after the assassination of its leader Alexandrov (1924) it was split into two factions under Protoguerov and Mihailov who became bitter rivals. A threat of war with Greece arose, but was averted by the action of the League of Nations. A more conciliatory government

[2] See G. P. Genov, *Bulgaria and the Treaty of Neuilly* (Sofia, 1935).

2:Sanders E-5 (no date) 1949 EEl Bulgaria EEl

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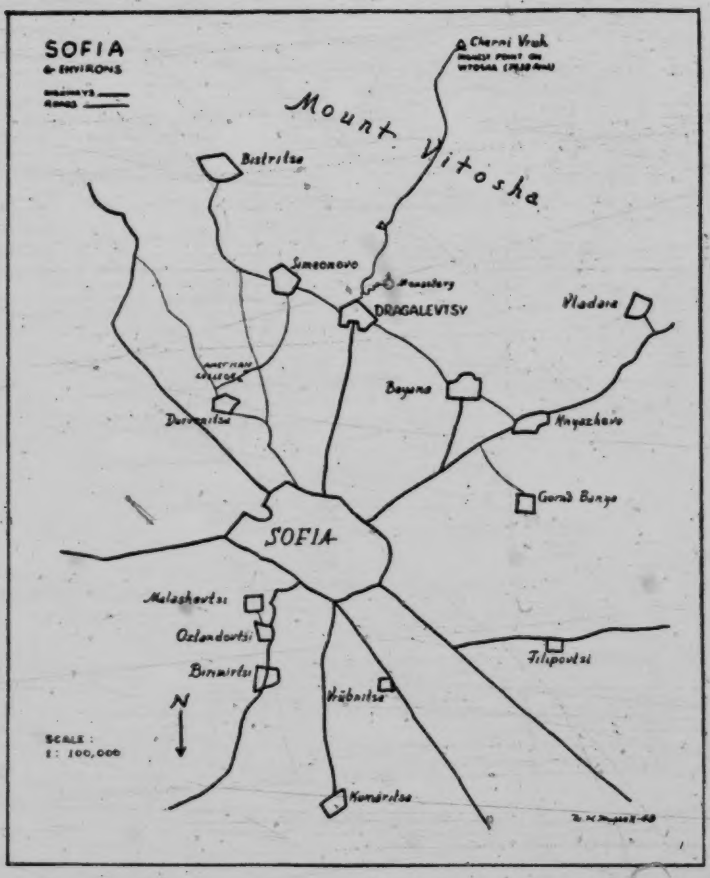

133 on whose side the village lies. That huge, partly naked mass of diorite which is Mount Vitosha rises majestically with barely perceptible foothills out of the broad Sofia plain to a height of seven thousand feet. The side of the mountain toward Sofia is twelve miles long, and is brightened in spots by the brilliant patches of the red-tiled houses of the principal villages. Farthest to the west, nearest to Sofia, is Boyana, where many of the peasants have sold their farms to real estate agents, and thus have earned the contempt of their landed Dragalevtsy neighbors two miles to the east. Dragalevtsy, partly up the slope, lies between the fields which fan out below and the scrubby

795 the symbol of the religious and cultural unity of the Bulgarian nation and constituted the prelude to its political liberation in 1878.

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•131

B. From the Creation of Princedom to the Balkan Wars, 1878-1913

Under the treaty of Berlin which settled the issues raised by the Russo-Turkish War in 1877-1878, the provinces of the Turkish Empire with predominant Bulgarian population were not included in one body politic. Two regions were incorporated into Romania (Dobrudja) and Serbia (Morava region).*

Moreover, two large Bulgarian provinces, Thrace and Macedonia, remained within the Ottoman Empire. The rest assigned to the Bulgarians and at first formed two political entities: Princedom of Bulgaria, including the regions between the Danube River and the Balkan range (present Northern Bulgaria) and was placed under the nominal sovereignty of the Turkish Sultan. In the region south of the Balkans (present Southern Bulgaria) an autonomous province of the Ottoman Empire - Eastern

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* Dobrudja was given to Romania in compensation for the loss of Bessarabia annexed by Russia. The regions east of Morava River with the city of Nish were given to Serbia. This met the aspiration of Austria-Hungary to divert Serbian attention from the Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina occupied by Austro-Hungarian Empire and annexed in 1908.

175 Rumelia - was formed but it joined, in 1885, the Princedom of
131 Bulgaria and severed all ties with Turkey.

Thus, in fact, there were two Bulgarian churches:
795 that of the Princedom of Bulgaria, no longer under the authority of the Ottoman Empire, and that of Turkey, which lay outside the jurisdiction of the new Pricedom. A reorganization of the Exarchate was imperative but not easy to achieve. There was at first a provisional, more or less arbitrary, ecclesiastical organization. This situation lasted until 1882; a compromise was then reached and in 1883, the Sobranie (National Assembly or legislature) of the Princedom prepared a draft of a statute for the Exarchate for the territory of the Princedom. The final wording of the Statute was not completed until 1895.

Under this statute the Church was administered by both the Exarch in Constantinople and the Holy Synod, or Council, established in Sofia. All matters involving the Bulgarian Church in the Princedom were submitted to the Exarch through the Holy Synod or decided by the Synod itself. The Exarch administered directly the affairs of the Bulgarian churches in the provinces remaining in the Ottoman Empire, including Macedonia and Thrace. However, the hope was never given up by the Bulgarian churchmen and people that one day Macedonia and Thrace would join Bulgaria and thus the reunion of the Exarch with the Synod would be made possible.

These hopes were not fulfilled as is explained infra. The statute was amended several times but the amendments were of minor importance and dealt only with current, purely administrative problems.

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1-

114 this information about the Bulgarians: „... The Western Bulgarians are divided in generic groups of Shopi, Rouptsi, Marvatsi, Barzatsi, Miatsi, Ketskari, Ouloufi, Poulivakovtsi and Kekovtsi... They live in mud huts in one or two storeyed houses made of mud, and in villages. They are mostly farmers and bee-masters..." These are 6 lines out of a total of 24 lines of information given in the Lexicon.

So many authors would see a fly and miss an elephant. They would see roses in the field of hardships, and would tell the world of non-existing Rouptsi, Ketskari, Kekovtsi and other tribes, but would overlook the present development of new Bulgaria and as to the old one, they would hardly betray an inkling of understanding. This negligent attitude towards the human element is the differential of a nefarious policy which has caused the world frightful misfortunes.

On the other hand, we have before us an American text book[1]), „Our World To-day", which in 2200 words gives a true and adequate picture of our small country. It is written with a sympathetic understanding which any interested reader would like to find in a short treatise on other countries, great or small. We are told of roses and of attar of roses in this book, but these features of the picture are retouched with grace and refinement. The practical understanding of a superior race emphasizes rather the features of gardening, tobacco planting, sugar-beet cultivation, grapes, the wheat fields of Danube Bulgaria etc. It tells no fairy tales of gold, silver, petrol and sugar cane in Bulgaria. These distant authors seem to know that such miracles do not occur in our country and that the country is not only „the land of Roses". They mark with simple words our cultural progress, our budding and, in some respects, advanced industry, our sugar factories and good roads, water power, village and national life, our Danube River navigation etc.

I. A Glance in the past

101 131 **5. Geographic Features.** Bulgaria occupies a central position in the Balkan Peninsula (Fig. 1). The location of her capital is particularly characteristic. Bulgaria is a

[1]) Stull and Hatch, Our World To-day, a text book in the New Geography; New York, Allyn and Bacon, 1939.

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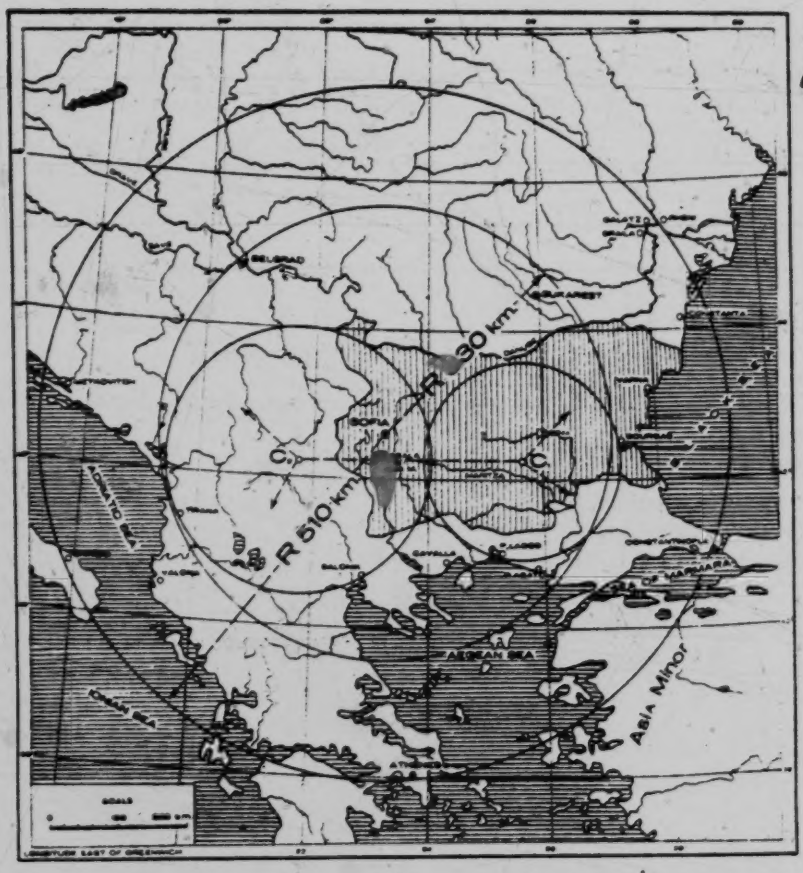

Fig. I. The Central Situation of Sofia, the Capital of Bu'garia, in the Balkan Reninsula. The point C_1 is at equal distance from the Danube, the B'ack sea and the Aegean sea; C C_2 is the equidistant line between the Danube and the Aegean sea.

bridgeland between Europe and Asia, the Danube and the Aegean Sea, the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea. This singular position of Bulgaria has determined her part in history and has shaped the character of her alert and sturdy people who have lived under constant threat of foreign attack. What races have failed to pass their armies through this land and how fateful for all Europe have been the battles waged in it! The living space of a nation is the main factor which characterizes its past and determines its future. Where do we have a better evidence of this, than in the present state of the Balkans?

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

region, called by analogy „The Roof of the Balkans", is endowed with an amazing accessibility which makes it a cross-road of paramount importance (Fig. 3). Sofia is the turntable of Balkan traffic and, because of its possibilities and location, it has always been a very important centre of communication. It had the same significance in Roman times when Bulgaria was the Roman province of Lower Moesia. Figure 4 indicates the routes of those times. These are the most important roads known to ancient authors.[1]) The great importance of the Bulgarian lands in Roman times is evident from the fact that the roads to Byzantium, Asia and the Danube passed through them. This was the cause for the establishment and the rise of many thriving and important „Roman" cities like Marcianopolis, the capital of the province of Lower Moesia (Moesia Inferior); Oescus or Esco, the seat of a Roman legion and a fortified bridgehead against the troublesome Dacians pushing their way from Transylvania to the River Danube; Nikopolis ad Istrum, which was a lavishly embelished military city and a fortified post, guarding the Balkan passes; Serdica, i. e. Sofia, was at that time an important communication centre in charge of the roads leading to the Danube, to Upper Moesia, to the Adriatic and Aegean Seas, to Constantinople (Byzantium) and to Asia. The marked density of the road network in Dobroudja around the estuary of the Danube is also significant.

5. Bulgaria — an Aegean Country. Many people are accustomed to consider Bulgaria as a Danube country or rather as a Black Sea country. This is because Bulgaria, unfortunately, has always been forcibly kept without an outlet to the Aegean Sea. This is a wrong attitude both geographically and politically. 43% of the territorial waters of Bulgaria empty in the Aegean Sea, 42% flow into the Danube and only 15% in the Black Sea. Consequently, Bulgaria is an Aegean country. This point should be emphasized particularly, and should be observed by all who seek to understand Balkan politics. Although the Greeks have possession of this sea at present, the Bulgarians lived with it for centuries past. They planted their culture in all the lands around the sea, inhabited by the Slavs.

[1]) K. Miller, Itineraria Romana, Römische Reisewege; 1916, Stuttgart.

8: Bojkoff K-4,5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

upon which the Greeks occupied this territory. Article 1 of the Peace Treaty of Sèvres. signed August 10, 1920, stipulated the following: „The Principal Allied and Associated Powers declare that they transfer to Greece all rights and titles they have over the territories of Thrace, by virtue of article 48 of the Peace Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria." Article 4 undermined the guarantee given to Bulgaria for an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea, by substituting for it the stipulation „freedom of transit is recognized over the territory and ports of Greece". Bulgaria was not a party to these negotiations and decisions and the Sèvres Treaty was ratified by none of the participants in this conference. Consequently, Bulgaria claimed properly that the question about her territorial outlet was open still by dint of right. The subject was taken up again at Lausanne (April 23 — June 24, 1924), in connection with peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece. These negotiations ended by returning to Turkey Eastern Thrace up to Maritsa. Turkey received also that strip of land around the railroad station Kara-Agach in such a queer arrangement, that the railroad from the Bulgarian frontier to Dédé-Agach runs at the present time first through Greek territory, then through Turkish and again through Greek territory.

This is then the famous „freedom of transit" over Greek territory!

29. Fooling with a Sea Coast. The Aegean Sea coast passed from hand to hand like a play ball for 67 years. It was a foul game played against the interests of the Balkan peoples and Eastern Europe in general. Here is a graphic representation of the different stages of this game (Fig. 6).

30. The Aegean Sea Locked by the Greeks! The Balkan Peninsula is surrounded by three seas: The Adriatic and Ionian sea, this is the sea of Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece and Italy; the Black sea, the sea of Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and USSR; and the Aegean sea, which is the most accessible sea in South Eastern Europe. Greece wishes to have it locked for herself (Fig. 7)). Could there be any serious defence for such a policy from the

000 require something more from Bulgaria. Just as Greece can not rely on the past glory of ancient Hellas, so Bulgaria will have to make a showing of her present day accomplishments in spiritual and material culture. The consideration of this extensive subject does not lend itself to the limited space of our treatise and per force our study will appear incomplete and concise.

● 131 42. **Some Geography.** May we remind the reader again of the peculiar position which Bulgaria occupies in the Balkan Peninsula. This fact, of itself, is explanatory of much that pertains to the subject. Most of the territorial waters of Bulgaria flow to the Aegean Sea (43%), the rest of the water supply empties in the Black Sea (15%), and in the Danube (42%). Bulgaria belongs to the Aegean part of the peninsula and is separated from the Aegean Sea by an artifical narrow strip of coast land. A large section of Bulgarian territory, the region of the Rhodope mountains, slopes towards this sea. Its Bulgarian population there is subjected to starvation because of the frequent and sudden periodical obstructions interfering with this natural outlet to the free sea. This Bulgarian slice of land changed hands four times since 1878 (Fig. 6).[1] The frontage of Bulgaria towards the south sea is so outrageously blocked, that it constitutes the main bone of contention and trouble for the peace in the Balkans.

The Western part of Bulgaria, including her capital, is the geographical focus of the peninsula aud the main dividing line of its road communications (Fig. 1, 2 and 3).[2]

Unfortunately, Bulgaria is the crossroad to the neighbouring continents, Asia and Africa. This fact itself has had much to do with the formation of Bulgarian character, it has determined Bulgaria's history. Recent historical events of the First and Second World Wars are a good evidence of this fact. The invading Barbarians and later the Crusaders passed over the roads through Bulgaria. Bulgaria is the bridgeland between the Danube aud the Aegean Sea. She is squeezed between these two great water routes and is helpless in overcoming the enormous pressure of communications from the northern and southern part of eastern Europe. This is due to two main reasons: first, because of lack of bridges over the Danube (Fig. 3),[3] this

1 [See cat 116, p 40--Analyst]
2 [See cat 116, pp 9, 10, 12--Analyst]
3 [See cat 116, p 12--Analyst]

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

most important river in Europe and second, because of the policy of the Great Powers which blocked the routes of this large hinterland of the Aegean Sea to its sea ports.

All who seek to understand the position of Bulgaria should remember that from the central point of the peninsula,

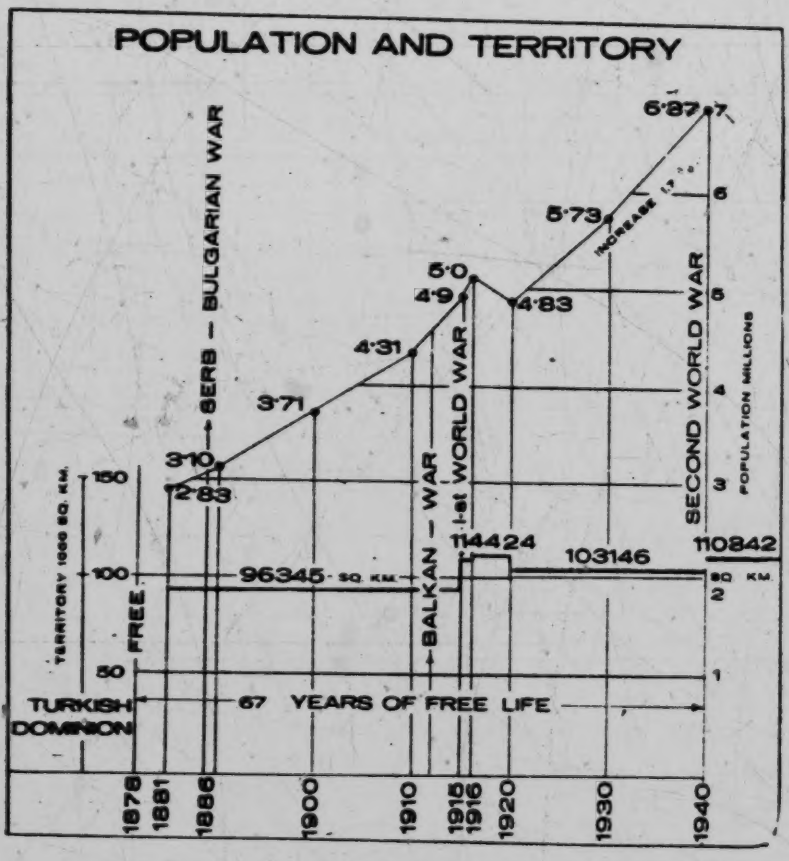

Fig. 12.

around the highest mountain peak of Moussala 2925 m. = 9597 feet), spring the main Balkan rivers flowing in all directions (like Maritsa, Mesta. Strouma, Iskar), and in close proximity — the main affluents of the Vardar and Morava rivers (Fig. 2).

The country's diversity of soil and climate afford conditions for an intensive economic life and production. The levels

† [See p. 10 -- Analyst]

131

Bulgaria extends on the parallel 5° 42' 20" (average latitude 43° North), on the meridian 2° 58' 58" (average longitude 25° East), is nearly as large as Hungary and the State of Ohio, USA, and has to-day a territory of 110.842 sq. km. = 42.800 sq. mi.) and a population (1940) of 6.307.000 inhabitants (estimated 1945 — 6,9 millions).

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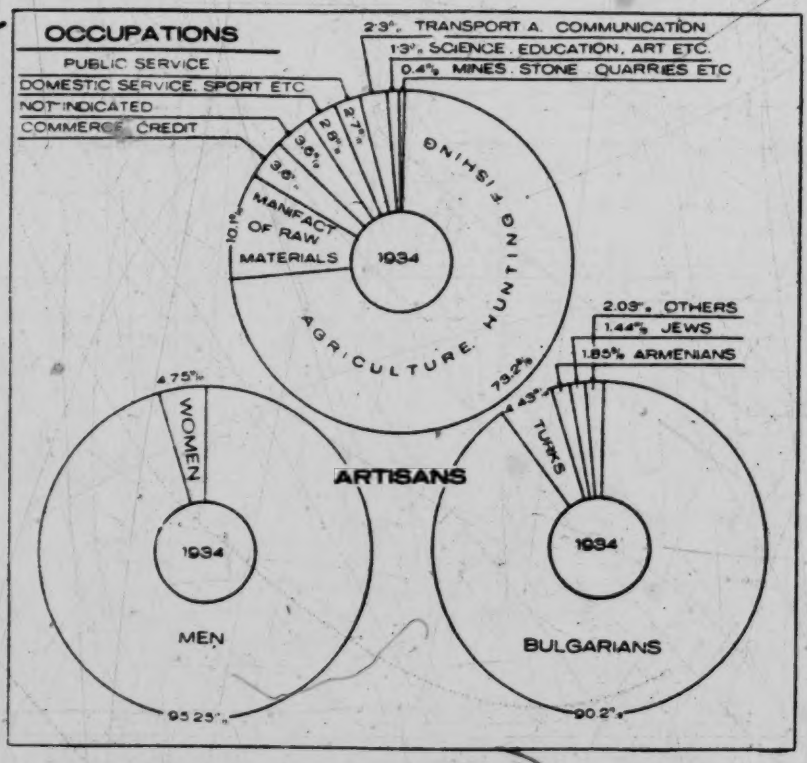

Fig. 15.

43. Bulgaria is a Peasant Country. 78.5% of the inhabitants of Bulgaria live in rural communities and 21.5% live in cities. No essential change has taken place in this structure of Bulgaria's population in recent times:

	1880	*1935*
City population	19.3 %	21,48 %
Village population	80.7 %	79.52 %

474 With a population of 6.25 millions we have 275 inhabitants per cooperative society, or 1 out of 6.5 inhabitants is a member of a cooperative society. The members of cooperatives make 15.5% of the total population.

745 **53. Public Insurance.** The income from public insurance for 1938 is 281.4 millions leva. The disbursements for accident, sickness, maternity cases, invalidity, old age and unemployment amount to 155.967.000 leva.

496 **54. Bulgarian Railroads.** (Appendix II) At the time of her liberation (1878) Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia (South Bulgaria) received from the Ottoman Empire 542 km. = 336 miles of privately owned railroads. With a territory of 103.000 sq. km. = 39.400 sq. miles and a population of 2.8 millions inhabitants at that time, Bulgaria obtained 5.26 km. railroads per 1000 sq. km. territory and 193 km. per 1 million inhabitants. The average railroad intensity of Europe at that time was respectively 24.5 and 600 km. so that Bulgaria was 4.65 resp. 3.1 times less favorable than Europe in that respect. Bulgaria possesses to day (Dec. 31, 1944) 3,760 km. = 740 miles of railroad lines; this makes 33.6 km. per 1000 sq. km. of territory and 522 km. per 1 million inhabitants.[1]) Consequently Bulgaria, having increased her railroad network 6.95 times, has increased her network intensity 7.1 times in relation to this territory and 2.7 times in relation to her population (the growth of the population is very rapid). Bulgaria is well nigh to catch up with Europe so far as the average density of the railroad network is concerned. We should not fail to underline this fact, because between 1878 and 1945 the growth of Bulgaria's railroad network for the duration of this 67 years has been at the rate 48 km. of railroads per year. At an average cost of 6.4 millions leva per kilometer for railroads, rolling stock, inventory and other equipment, according to prices of 1941, this would represent an expenditure of about 310 millions leva a year, which is quite a significant amount for the limited financial resources of Bulgaria.

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131 [1]) 1945 Bulgaria has a territory of 110.842 sq. km. = 42.800 sq.
161 miles and a population of 6.9 millions. In Fig. 12 read 110.842 instead of 110.342 sq miles.

7 [See pp. 110(A)-110(B) -- Analyst]

11: Logio S-4 (no date) 1936 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES

131 Bulgaria has an area of 103,104,170 square kilometres or of about 42,000 square miles, rather more than a third of the area of Great Britain and Ireland. She occupies the North-Eastern corner of the Balkan Peninsula, between latitudes 41 an 44 and longitudes 22 and 28 east of Greenwich. To the north she is separated from Rumania partly by an artificial frontier 205 klm. in length across the Dobrudja and partly by the Danube for a distance of 397.3 klm. To the east Bulgaria is bounded by the Black Sea for a distance of 311·2 klm. To the south, an artificial frontier separates her for a distance of 234.6 and 485.7 klm. respectively from Turkey and Greece, the boundary with the latter country running along the highlands of the Rhodopes. To the west, the frontier with Yugoslavia runs from the mouth of the river Timok, an affluent of the Danube, southwards until its intersection with the Bulgaro-Greek boundary and is 523.8 klm. in length.

133 Bulgaria is intersected from west to east by the Balkan range, the highest peak of which attains an altitude of 2,373 metres. The Balkans are traversed by several defiles, and also by the river Isker, which rising in the Rila mountains cuts across the Balkans through a deep and picturesque gorge and finally reaches the Danube. To the south of the Balkans extends for a considerable distance a parallel chain of mountains, the Sredna Gora, forming between the two a series of fertile plains, the most famous of which is the renowned Valley of Roses. To the south of the Sredna Gora lies the Thracian plain drained by the river Maritsa and bounded to the south by the Rhodope Mountains which merge on the west with the Pirrin range and the imposing mass of the Rila mountains, the highest peak of which, the Mussala, attains 2,923 metres.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

It is from 1885 onward that a study of statistics becomes informative and the rate of advance more easily traceable since it was at that date that the first step towards the partial realisation of the national unity was taken, namely the union of the principality of Bulgaria with the autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia. The territorial accretion thereby secured was maintained until the Balkan wars of 1912-3, so that it is retatively easy to follow the country's development from a study of the statistics provided after 1885 since no calculations have to be made to adjust numbers to territorial alterations. No such change occurred until the Balkan and World wars, when the area of Bulgaria was increased from 96,345.5 in 1912 to 111,836.8 square klm. in 1913, and finally reduced to 103,146.1 in 1919.

From the following statistical table of exports and imports one may form an opinion of the scantiness of Bulgaria's resourses, since with a few exceptions each year reveals an unfavourable trade balance and Bulgaria never possessed any investments abroad, nor rendered any services, from which she could derive any invisible income wherewith to balance the deficit of her commercial balance.[1] The abrupt increase in the figures cited after the quinquenial period 1916—1920 is due to the gradual depreciation of the leva, which from its equivalent of a gold franc prior to the world war was reduced to the level of only 0.03745 gold franc, or 139 leva to a gold dollar, at which rate it was stabilised in 1928.

[1] Before the war a certain number of market gardeners emigrated temporarily to neighbouring countries and remitted their savings home. It may also be presumed that the deficit in the commercial balance was not as large as indicated by official statistics for merchants were occasionally inclined to underestimate their exports in order to pay fewer dues as was revealed by Minister Burov in a speech in the Sobranye on April 1928. The income derived from foreign tourists is reckoned at 40 million leva a year.

ALBANIA EGI
BULGARIA EEI

A 342 343 When stables are not present, man and animals may live together in the same one-room house; occasionally a breast-high fence serves as a separation. Even in a one-room house there is a separate entrance for the animals. Occasionally stables are made of wood. I was unable to find more information on them, but it would appear that horses are more frequently kept in a stable on the ground floor than in a separate building. Sheds for storage are better made than the stables and rest on stone foundations to permit circulation of air (Nopcsa, 1925: 22). In northern Albania there are no separate houses for hay.

A 342 226 [824] Buildings Outside the Village. Cone-like huts (Kačor) are used as temporary buildings by fishermen in the swampy regions of the coast. They are made of rough branches that interlock at the top. They are 2 meters in diameter and 2.5-3 meters high, covered with reeds which make them waterproof (Nopcsa, 1925: 8).

A 342 □84 In the plains near Scutari, one finds semi-subterranean buildings. A deep excavation, 8 by 3 by .30 meters is made; on the long sides a wall 40 centimeters high of dry masonry is built up and on the short sides a wall 2 meters high. The gabled roof is of straw, and earth is built up until it touches the eaves. Grass soon begins to grow over the roof and it is not easily recognizable. The door is on the gabled side, the fireplace opposite it. This structure is used by shepherds and their cattle in winter. Similar buildings are found in Wallachia (fig. 63) (Nopcsa, 1925: 9).

A [233]

A 343 In the barren mountains of northern Albania one finds storage houses built against the slope of a hill. Only a side wall and a front wall are erected. Horizontal beams are laid over this, then wooden boards, and lastly earth. Here one also finds dairy huts made of masonry, rarely of wood, resembling the simple one-unit house. They are meant for summer use and are erected on the sunny slopes. Each one has an enclosure in which the sheep are kept at night. The enclosure is irregular in shape and the fence is of wicker or of stone.

BULGARIA

B 342 [127] Data on the Bulgarian farm houses have been derived mainly from the works of J. F. Gellert on Central Bulgaria (1937) and East Bulgaria (1934). Cvijić, in his work La Péninsule Balkanique, deals but briefly with Bulgaria, commenting that his Mixed type predominates and that one finds "une mélange extraordinaire de formes d'ancienne maisons" (Cvijić, 1918: 251).

B • 131 Central Bulgaria is the region extending from the Ihtimanska Sredna Gora to the Tundja River in the east; the northern boundary includes the southern slopes of the Balkan Mountains, and in the south it terminates at the Rhodopes. It includes mountainous regions in the north and the lowlands of the Marica River. East Bulgaria

B [133]

extends from the Rumanian border south to the towns of Karnobat and Burgas. 131

Location and Types of Settlement. The presence of water is an important factor in the location of the settlements. Villages tend to be located along the Marica, Topolnica Strema and Tundža rivers. In the Tundža Mountains settlements are on the slopes of hills. Isolated hills in the Marica valley are preferred spots. Settlements rarely descend into the fertile river plain, most of them being located at its edge (Gellert, 1937: 142-43). In the Sub-Balkan regions, settlements are rarely at the bottom of steep valleys or on steep slopes, a gentler terrain being preferred (Gellert, 1937: 143). 361 133 [312]

Due to the irregular terrain and deep valleys in the Topolnica and Ihtimanska Sredna Gora regions, the settlements are in the form of hamlets (mahala, kolibi) of 2-10 farmsteads, scattered over the spurs overlooking a valley in which is located the main village (Gellert, 1937: 168). In eastern Bulgaria the villages show no regular plan. In the plains the villages are large and the buildings less crowded, the roads being often exaggeratedly wide. In mountainous terrain the roads are narrow and crooked, often unsuitable for carts (Gellert, 1937: 164). [491]

House Types. In eastern Bulgaria the building materials are boards, wicker, mud and unfired brick. Usually a framework of wood is filled with wicker, which may or may not be plastered. Compact walls are often made of mud, unfired brick or stones, strengthened with horizontal bond timbers. These may form the foundation on which the upper story of timber-framing is built. The hipped roof is of straw, reeds or brushwood. On the longer side of the house the eaves extend over a veranda that is raised about 10 centimeters from the ground. The walls are generally whitewashed, and each room has an exit to the veranda. Chimneys are of woven brushwood or of fieldstones and are plastered with mud. Bulgarians often build one half of the house first and plan to add more rooms later; when one side of the roof is not hipped it means that the house is not finished (Gellert, 1934: 8). 342

A two to three room house is common. Often the veranda is between the protruding side rooms (fig. 56e). The central room is generally windowless and serves as a winter kitchen. Frequently many farm units are included in the main house. One of the side rooms may be transformed into a stable with a separate entrance from the outside (fig. 56c) (Gellert, 1934: 8-9).

Two-story buildings are in the majority (fig. 56a, 56b). In the ground floor are the stable and cellar. Often annexes are built on the sides (fig. 56e) and the back, and the roof is extended over them. Here, too, the veranda is enclosed by the two side rooms. The stairway leading up to the veranda may be a simple one of wood or a massive one of unfired brick (Gellert, 1934: 10-11). While